To Our Goal, With But
One Heart and One
Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

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CHANGE IS SEEN IN U.S. STAND TOWARD INDIA

Wavell's Speech That Country Should Remain in Empire Said Responsible

FURTHER TROUBLE LOOMS

Political Indecision of Britain Seen by Hindu as Proof of Lack of Sincerity

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 4.—The speech of Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, in which he made it manifest to the Indian people that they are wanted by Britain to work as a unit of the empire has much to do with the change in the attitude of America toward India under which it is countenancing the high-handed British policy in India.

The change, however, is more apparent than real although it is interpreted by observers of Imperialist sympathies as ending the state of rivalry between Britain and America in India which has existed since American influence began to penetrate Indian life after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The sympathies of the mass of the people in India are more and more with America instead of with Britain. This, combined with the fact that one of the ideals cherished by America is an India in which there is a preponderance of American influence, prompts the thought that there will be a recrudescence of the trouble between Britain and America over India as the war situation develops. With regard to the relations between Britain, and America, and India since the return of William Phillips to America from India where he had observed conditions on behalf of President Roosevelt, the Indian newspaper Hindu of Madras made the following remarks:

"Linlithgow, the immediate predecessor of Field-Marshal Wavell in the office of Viceroy, made absolutely no contribution toward the adjustment of relations between Britain and India. As for Viceroy Wavell, there is every reason for believing that he will pursue vigorously a policy based on Imperialism in the rule of India as he is of the group led by such Imperialists as Prime Minister Churchill and Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India. There is no change in the sentiment of the Indian people toward Britain since the time it was expressed by Mahatma Gandhi when he likened the proposals of Cripps for the solution of the Indian question to a note issued by a bank on the verge of bankruptcy. It is clear that even after the war Britain will refuse to fulfil its promise to India on the pretext of domestic strife in India."

On another occasion the same paper referred to the independence granted by America to the Philippines and drew a comparision between this American act and the British attitude toward India, unfavorable to the latter. The very fact that Britain has not yet decided the political attitude to be taken by her toward India and Burma in the future, the paper contended, is proof of the lack of sincerity on the part of Britain.

The same paper prominently displayed a story telling of the steady growth of opinion among the thinking part of the Indian people favoring the establishment of an international organ centering about America to consider all post-war problems.

VOLUNTEERS ENTERING MALAI BARRACKS SOON

Malais, Chinese, Eurasians and Indians Answer Call to Take Military Training

Domei

SHONAN, March 3.—Accepted applicants for the Malai Volunteer Army will enter the barracks for training in the latter part of this month.

A statement issued by the headquarters of the Volunteer Army has disclosed that the number of applications for enlistment has exceeded twice the number required.

It was further revealed that greater enthusiasm to serve their country has been displayed by the applicants, who are mostly Malais but Chinese, Eurasians and Indians are also represented.

Japanese Internees In America Receive Articles From Home

Books, green tea, miso, medicine, musical instruments and other articles, taken by the second Japan-America exchange ship Teia Maru, have been distributed among the Japanese internees in Canada, the American mainland, Cuba and Hawaii, according to a telegram reaching the Central Association of Overseas Compatriots from the International Red Cross Committee on March 4. These things were purchased with money contributed by the residents of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Kyoto, Yokohama and Dairen totalling more than ¥1,000,000.

U.S.-BRITISH TALKS SLATED IN LONDON

Undersecretary of State Stettinius Going to British Capital Soon

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Adjustjustment of the strained relations between the United States and Britain will be the object of the diplomatic conference which will be held soon in London.

President Roosevelt today announced that Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State, would go to London to represent the United States in the discussions.

Such a diplomatic gathering had been much rumored in London and Washington circles for some time, especially with troublesome issues such as that connected with the development of the petroleum resources is West Asia, arising between the United States and Britain. Roosevelt explained that it would not be an official international conference. It is also reported that the delegation headed by Stettinius would be a small one. It is reliably observed that the conference will chiefly take the form of conversations between Stettinius and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The conference will not apparently be confined to special issues but quite a number of problems are expected to be taken up. Information from London indicates that well-informed diplomatic quarters there are citing the following as the issues most likely to be discussed:

(1) Development of the petroleum resources of West Asia.

(2) Revision of lend-lease agreements.

(3) European issues including Poland, Finland and the French Committee for National Liberation.

(4) Commercial airways and marine transportation.

These practically cover all the issues pending between the United States and Britain. From the fact that Stettenius told newsmen today: "The conference may be able to contribute to the settlement of the difficult problems lying between the United States and Britain," it may be inferred that the conference is not of a positive nature aimed at obtaining some definite results but rather a negative one found necessary in order to ease the strained relations between the two countries which are "dreaming different dreams on the same bed," before they should snap and an irreparable harm done to the anti-Axis cause.

WAR SITUATION NOT OPTIMISTIC, U.S. IS WARNED

Americans Still Fighting at Japanese Outposts, N.Y. Times Informs Public

SAYS FLEET STILL EXISTS

Also Stresses Difficulties Encountered by Yankee Army On Anzio Beachhead

Special

LISBON, March 3.—The New York Times, commenting on the American operations in the central and southwestern Pacific, again today editorially warned the American public against any undue optimism, according to a dispatch received here.

Said the Times, "It is necessary to keep in mind that we are still fighting only at the outposts of Japanese power and that we still have to engage the bulk of the Japanese land and naval forces. The closer we advance to Japan the shorter will become her communication lines and the longer will become our own." Adding that there is still a powerful Japanese Fleet to be considered, the Times warned, "It would be dangerous to take it lightly."

In another, editorial, the Times also stressed the difficulties encountered by the American fifth army on the Anzio beachhead. "Whether after five weeks of battle, Marshal Kesselring has recaptured the initiative remains in doubt," the paper said, "nevertheless, our army is encircled on a 12-mile stretch of low ground already somewhat whittled down. No where has it been able to break the ring around it." The Times continued, "The long chapter of hope deferred would not have been written on the Anzio beachhead if we had managed to pierce the German wall at Cassino. The key to the whole Italian situation remains there, for an advance from the south would flank the German circle around Anzio. But even at this distance we can see some of the difficulties under which the anti-Axis forces labor in Italy.

"We have a mixed army there. There is a shortage of ships both to bring in new troops and to remove battle-tired divisions. Our decisions have been reached slowly and perhaps necessarily with reference to larger movements to come."

WANTS CUT IN TROOPS' PAY

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Reflecting further indignation over the high pay received by American troops overseas, A. W. Fadden, leader of the United Country Party in Australia, proposed before the House of Representatives today that Australia suggest that the United States take steps so that American servicemen stationed in Australia receive only as much pay as given to corresponding ranks in the Australian forces, according to a Canberra report.

He further suggested the balance of the pay of American soldiers could be retained in the United States and be issued to the men when they return home. Such action, he said, would check inflation in Australia.

Burmese Anti-Aircraft Unit Brings Down One Enemy Machine and Repulses Another

By S. MATSUDA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 4.—The brilliant success of a Burmese anti-aircraft unit which successfully shot to pieces one enemy plane and caused the other to flee in haste has been reported from the Burmese-Indo border.

A little past noon on February 23, two Hawker Hurricane fighters appeared over a Burmese village on the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy River. The native people took refuge in the forest but not before the enemy planes, from the low altitude of 50 meters, had bombed and machine-gunned them.

The Burmese anti-aircraft unit, stationed near the village, opened fire. The enemy fighters, making light of the ability of the Burmese gunners, turned and attacked the battery with their machine-guns. The third shell from the Burmese battery, however, found its mark and one of the enemy machines exploded in mid-air, scattering its parts over a large section of the forest.

Terrified at the unexpected accuracy of Burmese marksmanship, the other plane fled at top speed.

On receipt of this gratifying news, the Commander of the X X Unit of the Japanese Army, sent a message to the commander of the Burmese anti-aircraft unit congratulating him on his success. In this connection, the Burmese National Army issued the following communique on February 28:

"At 12:35 p.m. on February 23, two enemy planes attempted to attack a certain district on the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy River but were foiled by the anti-aircraft gun unit stationed in the vicinity which brought down one enemy plane and repulsed the other."

His Imperial Majesty Grants Audience To 5 Navy Officers Back From Front

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to receive in audience at the Imperial Palace at 9:50 a.m. Saturday, Vice-Admirals Chuichi Nagumo, Jin Kobayashi, Kumeichi Hiraoka and Yaichiro Shibata and Rear-Admiral Gihachi Takayanagi, all of whom recently returned home from the foremost fronts. The Imperial audience was conducted in the presence of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Naval General Staff. Vice-Admiral Kobayashi first reported to the Throne on detailed war conditions while he was at his front-line post, whereupon His Imperial Majesty graciously gave the Admiral words of appreciation. Vice-Admiral Hiraoka and three other Admirals were then received in audience in turn, Vice-Admirals Nagumo and Kobayashi were also received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. Later the honored Admirals were served "sake" wine at the Southern Ante-Chamber and retired from the Palace deeply moved by the Imperial Benevolence.

Vice-Admiral Kobayashi was granted by the Throne the same day a set of wooden cups bearing the Imperial Crest, and a gift of money, while Vice-Admiral Shibata and Rear-Admiral Takayanagi were respectively presented with a set of wooden cups bearing the Imperial Crest.

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience Fumihide Okada, Chief Civil Administrator of the Navy, who returned home from the Southern Regions on Saturday morning. This was the first time that a chief civil administrator was received in Imperial audience.

DUTCH COLOR FADES FROM FLORES ISLE

Farming Activities on Island Are Spurred Under Japanese Guidance

Special

SINGARADJA, March 3.—Flores Island of the Lesser Sundas today returns to its cultural heritage with the obliteration of Dutch influence. In this land peopled by Malais and Papuans, where Roman Catholicism holds sway, constructive activities are in full swing, according to a Japanese expert who has just returned from the island.

He said that the island, which has an area of approximately 17,000 square kilometers, had been ruled by the Dutch before the war. The Dutch had established 259 churches throughout the island with one central church, so that today the majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Continuing, the expert pointed out that the Dutch had dispatched a large number of missionaries to the island and that their religious policy was aimed at the exploitation of the islanders and obliteration of the indigenous culture, with the result that today only a few of the islanders understand the Malai language.

Since the advent of the Japanese administration, public education and hygiene, formerly under the control of the churches, were placed under the guidance of Japanese, and missionaries were dispatched to the island from Japan.

Today, the islanders' cooperation with the Japanese is being manifested in the expansion of land under cultivation and encouraged by the plan for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Plans are now underway, it was revealed, to increase the livestock on the island.

The Japanese expert also brought back reports of the rare mammal called in Malai the "Boeaja Darat" which inhabits the Comodo Island in the close vicinity of Flores Island. A relic of the past, this mammal resembles a large lizard and is known to make raids on livestock.

WAVE OF UNREST SWEEPS MOROCCO

Opposition Against De Gaullists Mounts

Special

LISBON, March 3.—A sequel to the unrest in Morocco is a wave of arrests in Fez, seat of Moroccan nationalism, according to reports relayed from Algeciras.

Unrest continues, especially among the Moroccan students. For example, students of Kairuin University of Fez killed a Mohammedan agent who defended the de Gaullist authorities against the accusations of Moroccan patriots. The dismembered body of the agent was hung up on the wall of a building.

The reports said that 35 professors of 11 Mohammedan universities of Fez had been arrested by the de Gaullists. Among the professors were numerous prominent teachers of Sessarin University, including Mohammed Sherif el Begraurl, teacher of the Moroccan crown prince. About two-thirds of the students of Fez, 4,000 of them were also taken into custody. Many anti-de Gaullist native officials were deprived of their posts and replaced by pro-de Gaullists.

NIPPON SUBMARINE CLAIMS 3 FOE SHIPS

Takes Only Six Days to Sink 40,000 Tons of Shipping In Indian Ocean

By Y. HIKOZAKA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN INDIAN OCEAN.—Within the short period of six days from December 31 last year, a lone Japanese submarine, operating in the Indian Ocean, sank three enemy vessels aggregating 40,000 tons, comprising one 8,000-ton cargo boat, a 15,000-ton tanker, and a 17,000-ton tanker.

First-Lieutenant I, who participated in this remarkable achievement aboard the undersea craft, wrote the following record concerning it:

We were then operating in waters some thousand miles away from the nearest Japanese naval base. In the vast expanse of water we met nothing but enemy vessels. The Indian Ocean which is usually very rough from May was, at that time, calm and placid.

Suddenly, as a black spot appeared on the horizon, the order: "Get ready for torpedo attack!" was issued.

"It's big prey!" said our commander.

In defiance of the enemy scout plane which was flying around that vicinity, our submarine rose to the surface to get a better look at the black spot on the horizon. Judging from the course followed by the enemy craft, it was evident that she was transporting armaments to X X harbor. Our hydrophone kept us informed of every move of the enemy vessel.

"Get ready to fight! Prepare for a torpedo attack!" came the orders in rapid succession. Our compass needle moved quickly from left to right as the enemy vessel started to move in a zigzag course.

"Release torpedo!" The first torpedo was fired. All the crew members held their breath while only the ticking of the clock broke the tense silence. Very soon the terrific sound of an explosion reached the straining ears of the crew, attesting to an accurate hit. The 8,000-ton cargo boat was seen plunging bow first into the water. This was on December 31 last year.

As our crew was preparing for New Year, an order to attack was again issued.

"Another big prey!" Thus shouting, the look-out rushed down the bridge. Two yellow painted masts, a white hull, and a smart funnel were clearly visible. It was an enemy high-speed tanker. This happened at 11:40 p.m. exactly twenty minutes before the New Year.

"Fire!" Another hit was scored. A fire broke out aboard the enemy vessel, but she managed to remain afloat. After a short while, however, the ship was seen diving to a watery grave.

Sighting what appeared to be an enemy ship just as New Year's Day dawned, our vessel lost no time in plunging into the water. Another victim! What luck! Three masts at a point some degree to starboard hoved into sight.

A 17,000-ton enemy tanker appeared right ahead of us. Torpedoes were released one after another, scoring hits fore and aft the funnel. Just as the ship began to list, our undersea craft was attacked by an enemy seaplane. We immediately crash-dived. What ill luck! We wondered if we would be able to return to the base to report on our activities. Two bombs dropped near

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

ATTACK ON FOE IN TRUK BATTLE BY FLIERS TOLD

Sea Eagles Display Dauntless Courage in Blasting Four Enemy Warships

FIGHT AGAINST HEAVY ODDS

Plane Dashes Itself Against Battleship and Causes Giant Ship to Sink

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC FRONT.—The dauntless courage and indomitable stamina of the Imperial Navy Air Force were again put to a severe test and were found fully equal to it, when it gave battle, against heavy odds, to the Americans who came attacking the Truk Islands on the morning of February 17.

The enemy, who had been intently watching for an opportunity to strike at the inner circle of our South Seas defense ever since he attacked the Marshall Islands, sent a powerful task force built up around battleships and aircraft-carriers to take the Truk Islands by surprise, on the morning of February 17. The Japanese Army and Navy Forces assigned to the islands at once returned fire and a terrific struggle developed by land, sea and air.

The following is an account of the engagements with the enemy in which the Imperial Navy Air Force of the X X base sank two enemy warships, one a cruiser and the other believed to be a battleship, and damaged one aircraft-carrier and another warship the class of which could not be ascertained, besides shooting down more than 54 enemy aircraft.

Enemy Presence Reported

The red hot sun was beginning to rise clear of the horizon when a radio message reporting the appearance of a powerful enemy task force in the direction of the East Caroline Islands was received at this base. Immediately orders were issued for the attack force to take off. At X X o'clock, the contact unit commanded by the veteran Lieutenant X X hopped off, followed by the attack force commanded by First Sub-Lieutenant X X hugging heavy torpedoes. First Sub-lieutenant X X has a long record of air fighting to his credit beginning with his exploits in the bombing of Chungking. According to the calculations of the attack force, it was due to arrive on the scene of attack exactly at midnight. It had always been the common thought among the naval airmen at this base that if they only had a few more planes they would not let one enemy ship escape. Now the only thought that was in the first sub-lieutenant's mind was a total destruction of the enemy.

At X X p.m. the attack force received the long-awaited report from the contact unit that it had sighted the enemy. The enemy force consisted of three aircraft-carriers protected by more than 20 battleships, cruisers and destroyers and was located X X nautical miles east of the Truk Islands. The course, velocity and formation were accurately given. The sun sets quickly in the southern seas. No sooner had the western sky been tinted in crimson than it was quite dark. With sundown the contact unit turned back

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OUR FORCES IN BURMA INFLICT HEAVY CASUALTIES ON ENEMY WHO ABANDONS 7,000 BODIES

Bengal Evacuation Being Carried Out, Declares Traveler

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 4.—A large number of Indian refugees have been pouring into Delhi from Calcutta and various other places in Bengal Province, according to a traveler who recently arrived in Cairo from the Indian capital, information from Cairo revealed. Removal of factories is going on, the same traveler is reported to have declared, adding that most of the chemical plants in Bengal Province have been transferred to the Delhi area. Due to the shortage of coal, railway transportation is hampered very seriously, the report declares, adding that more and more troops of the Indian Army are trying to evade military service by deliberately falling ill by means of injection and other means. The same tourist is quoted to have said that he had heard at Peshawar that large British troops stationed in Iran had been shifted to India.

STILWELL SCORES CHUNGKING FORCES

American Commander Tells Chiang His Troops Cannot Be Depended Upon

Domei

HANOI, March 3.—The leaders of Chungking are told by Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the American Army force in India, Burma and China, that the Chungking troops are so lacking in discipline that it is absolutely impossible for them to drive the Japanese forces out of China in a Chinese translation of his observations about the state of affairs obtaining in Chungking.

The short lecture read by General Stilwell to Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of the Chungking regime recalls an article that appeared in the New York Times in August last year from the pen of its military correspondent, Hanson Baldwin. That article which was entitled "Do not pin any hope on Chungking" and was in the nature of a condemnation of the practice of sending out exaggerated reports indulged in by the Chungking leaders, frankly admitted the tremendous strength of Japan and warned Chiang Kai-shek and his associates against overestimating the power of their regime whose military affairs were, he said, in a desperate state.

Scores Chungking Attitude

The motive of General Stilwell in getting his observations about China translated into Chinese and distributed widely among Chungking army officers in India was to make the leaders of the Chungking army get over their habit of placing undue importance on its strength and of questioning the quality of American leadership in their military affairs which is solely motivated with the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Brilliant Results Up to Date

62 PLANES DOWNED

Enemy Dead Includes 3,000 of British Troops: Japanese Also Take 600 Prisoners

The Imperial Japanese Forces in the Burma area, engaged in vigorous annihilative fighting against the Seventh Division of the British-Indian army in the district fronting Buthidaung, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, who left about 7,000 bodies behind, of which at least 3,000 were those of Britishers, and shot down 62 enemy planes in the war results known up to the present, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday.

In addition to the 7,000 abandoned bodies, the enemy lost about 600 men who were taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces. There were innumerable war trophies, captured or damaged, including 1,950 firearms and 660 motorcars, the communique disclosed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. March 4

"Among the war results as known up to the present in the annihilative battle of the Seventh Division of the British-Indian army in the area fronting Buthidaung are as follows:

"Bodies abandoned about	7,000
(Of which British troops numbered at least 3,000)	
"War prisoners ..... about	600
"Weapons captured or demolished:	
10-centimeter cannons	4
and 15-centimeter howitzers	21
Anti-aircraft guns	6
Trench mortars	34
Pom-pom guns	30
Firearms	1,950
Tanks	45
Automobiles	600
Barges	17
"Airplanes shot down	62

"In addition, numerous weapons, ammunition and clothings."

Enemy Hit Hard

The encircling and annihilative fighting against the Seventh Division of the British-Indian army in the frontal area of Buthidaung launched by the Imperial Japanese Forces has now caused the enemy a big tragedy.

The enemy abandoned more than 7,000 bodies, of which 3,000 were of British troops, the rest being the poor Indian soldiers forcibly made to serve on the front under the British command. In spite of the much-publicized propaganda by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten for recapturing of Burma, the enemy's scheme has now been completely frustrated. The plains and hills of the Mayu mountain range have been painted by the blood of the soldiers of the British-Indian army, resulting in tragic defeat of the British-Indian troops.

With the annihilation of the Seventh Division of the British-Indian army followed by the retreat of Chungking's Yunnan troops in the Nu River area, and the defeat of General Lo Cho-ying's troops in the Fukawng sector, the prestige of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia has now fallen to the ground.

As the war results announced by the Imperial Headquarters indicate, the war trophies were tremendous including large cannons, howitzers, tanks, automobiles and barges besides numerous weapons captured or demolished, which were seized by the Japanese in the eastern part of the Burma-India border area, covered thickly with jungles and other natural difficulties.

The daring and valiant fighting fought by the Imperial Japanese Forces in conquering the topographical difficult conditions has now been revealed by the brilliant war results announced on Saturday.

Against these amazing war results, the losses on the part of the Japanese Forces have been negli-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Shigemitsus Are Hosts at Luncheon Given For Foreign Diplomatic Corps in Capital

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Mrs. Shigemitsu were hosts to members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Tokyo and their wives at a luncheon held at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 11:30 a.m. Saturday.

Present at the function were Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching and Mrs. Wang; Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei and Mrs. Tsai; Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and Mrs. Wichit; Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung, Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas, German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and Mrs. Stahmer; French Charge d'Affaires Baron Guy Fain and Baroness Fain; Apostolic Delegate Archbishop Paolo Marella, Spanish Ambassador Santiago Mendez de Vigo and Mrs. Mendez de Vigo; Hungarian Minister Nicolas de Vegh, Rumanian Charge d'Affaires Colonel Nicolas Radulesco and Mrs. Radulesco; the Bulgarian Charge d'Affaires, Danish Minister Lars P. Tillitse and Mrs. Tillitse; and Finnish Minister Dr. Charles Gustave Idman.

The party was also attended by Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto and Mrs. Matsumoto, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador Itaro Ishii, Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office, and Mrs. Yoshioka; Shinichi Kamimura, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, and Mrs. Kamimura; Shinichi Shibusawa, Director of the Trade Bureau of the Foreign Office, Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, former Ambassador to Germany and at present President of the Board of Peerage and Heraldry of the Imperial Household Department, Mrs. Tani, wife of Ambassador Masayuki Tani, Mrs. Sawada, wife of Ambassador Renzo Sawada, and other Gaimusho officials.

The function was closed at 3:30 p.m.

ROOSEVELT IS UNFIT AS POPULAR LEADER

Lacks Sterling Qualities of First U.S. President—Fails To Alleviate Social Ills

Domei

BERLIN, March 3.—On the occasion of his 62nd birthday, President Roosevelt considered it fitting to deliver an address to the American people which consisted largely of crude and ignorant insults to the German people and its social institutions. A parallel drawn between the first and the present President at the United States and their careers well reveals the attitude and intent with which both men spoke to the American people.

Those who have read Washington's "farewell address" have no doubt been struck by the simple and convincing tone of utter seriousness and sincerity which pervades it. There is not a sentence nor a phrase in which Washington, whose life was full of as much disappointment as achievement, permitted himself cheap and tawdry verbal fireworks. His profound concern, however for the calmest and most unprejudiced view on both national and international developments in the interest of the American people has remained, unfortunately, an idea which too few political leaders have striven to imitate. Washington, after all, was the first head of a young and by no means safe and stabilized nation. Roosevelt leads one of the mightiest powers in the world. But whereas, Washington's address is a classical example of statesman-like wisdom and composure, Roosevelt raves and rants in a spirit of such prejudiced bitterness and spite that one is tempted to seek for the psychological sources of such outbursts.

Bismarck, the Great Socialist

Everyone knows the name of Bismarck but many people may not be aware that Bismarck's greatest achievement in the realm of internal administration was the foundation of a system of health insurance. Yellow journalism likes to portray Bismarck only as a Prussian junker but the reality is that he was the mostly bitterly opposed socialist of his day. His socialism was of a conservative and constructive type and necessarily aroused the hatred of the Marxists who could conceive only of socialistic institutions arising out of class hatred and class war and the complete wrecking of the inherited and traditional structure of the people and state. In his odd combination of conservative traditionalism and a strong undercurrent of aristocracy in a healthy sense with the conviction of the necessity of a social welfare organization, maintained by the state, Bismarck could easily be compared with Washington. There could surely be no greater contrast than that between the carefully considered labors of these two statesman, and the fantasies and mirages of the "New Deal" which one after the other have vanished from the realm of practical reality and left only a great foreign war where Roosevelt had promised social justice.

In the wake of this introduction of national health insurance, 60 years ago, came the systematic organization of a nationwide network of civil and regional hospitals, governmental departments being responsible for the erection and maintenance of an adequate number of hospitals. The evils of private disposition in a question of such national importance were thus avoided from the outset. As a result, there is no community in Germany today that is not within easy reach of hospital facilities. Each civic or regional governmental unit furthermore has its own health department which exercises thorough control of all factors, contributing to the prevention of disease. The reduction of the dreaded childbed fever by 50 per cent since 1936 is only one of the achievements of these departments. On the other hand, there are the great modern organizations—such as the national socialist welfare organization—which devote their activities to the promotion of bodily health and welfare.

Compare this picture with Great Britain for example, where only the internal political necessities of wartime have induced the Cabinet to announce the so-called Beveridge plan which has already been relegated to the graveyard of political sugar pills.

Roosevelt Plan Failure

As far as Roosevelt himself and his own plan of social justice, once known under the name of "New Deal," is concerned what has become of it today? During his 12 years in office he has done nothing fundamental for the elimination of chronic unemployment, for the social welfare and health of the millions of coal miners, for instance, or the alleviation of the lot of the sharecroppers and bankrupt farmers. It is easy for the President of the United States to appeal to the generosity of the people but mere contributions of money can solve but the fewest problems in America.

It was leadership in the great questions of national and social development and reconstruction which America demanded and needed but did not get. Instead, things have come to such a pass that the Americanism founded by Washington is fighting against a socialist Germany which led the way in solving the problems of the modern social crisis. Herbert Lehmann as the head of the United Nations reconstruction set-up has just emphasized what tremendous efforts would have to be made to restore all the hospitals and schools and other institutions which the anti-Axis forces are now destroying in Germany. The great primary question remains: Why are they destroying them in the first place? Is it not a bitter fact that the President of the United States accuses Germany of not having those very things which his force is daily engaged in destroying? As to the production which Roosevelt has favored and subsidized, it too, in the main, is as senseless as the destruction which he has caused. That is a sinister senselessness which will some day bear its bitter fruits.

I.R.A.A. to Observe Birth Anniversary Of the Great Nanko

In order to foster and promote the spirit of the Great Nanko in conjunction with the observance of his 650th birthday anniversary coming April 25, the Society for Extolling the Great Nanko in collaboration with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association sponsored a meeting on Friday at the Dai-Toa Kaikan to hold a ceremony honoring the great patriot on that occasion. The assembly decided to hold the commemoration rites at his birthplace in Osaka Prefecture at the Nanko Statue fronting the Imperial Palace. It is also planned to hold similar ceremonies at other sites having close affinity with the great hero of Japan.

Stilwell Scores Chungking Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

idea of promoting the establishment of the right of America to direct Chungking in the war of resistance against Japan.

The gist of General Stilwell's observations in their Chinese translation which is read by all men of any importance in Chungking follows:

"If we, Americans, put a strict interpretation on Chungking, the conclusion is inescapable that it is no independent State but is little better than a proper name according to the terminology of geographers.

"In its present state the Chungking army is not a modern army in the strict sense of the term. It is under the direction of officers and officials who are the upholders of the crude and despicable ideas which were embodied by the old war lords and serve as an instrument for the use of greedy individuals in the furthering of their own interests.

"For a very long time the moral training of the Chungking army has been neglected. Owing to this there is no warrant for the hope that it will ever become as loyal and daring as the Japanese forces are.

"We have often heard of the Japanese Forces in China returning to their original positions after fresh successful operation. This is a practice no army on earth except the Japanese Forces can perform. We confess to our inability to fathom the depths of the training of the Japanese Forces.

Raps Chungking Reports

"As for war reports coming out of Chungking, they are not deserving of confidence. Here is an illustration of the inaccuracy of reports in the Chungking papers on the results made by its army. If these reports were accurate, where would Japan be today? It would be in no position to bear any further waste of man-power in the war.

"Frankly there is nothing to justify us in pinning hope on whatever is done by Chungking. With its army in the state in which it is today there is no possibility of Chungking causing the Japanese Forces to get out of China.

"The Chungking army for the most part is a guerilla force. Outwardly the men are professing loyalty to the Chungking regime. Inwardly they are not loyal to it. Their main object in any military action is looting."

Nippon Submarine Claims 3 Foe Ships

(Continued From Page 1)

our vessel causing leakages.

Luckily, however, the enemy plane soon ceased its attack, and our submarine was able to head for the home base completing a voyage of X months.

ATTACK ON ENEMY IN TRUKS IS TOLD

(Continued From Page 1)

toward the home base, having sent in its last report and its fuel almost exhausted. Thereafter the only guides for the attack force were map and compass. It was nocturnal blind flying. A minute error on the compass and there was no going home for the attack force. The going was made doubly difficult by the fact that the attack force had to fly low, almost touching the waves, in order not to betray its coming to the enemy.

Enemy Skies Penetrated

After a flight of X X hours, the attack force was already penetrating into the skies over the waters in which the enemy had been located. Flying in perfect formation under the starlit southern skies, the attack force now expected to sight the enemy task force at any moment. Finally at X X p.m. the ships became visible. They constituted a group of the task force and comprised three aircraft-carriers and more than 40 cruisers and destroyers. They were beautifully silhouetted against the opalescent night and navigating in perfect straight-line formation. The estimated velocity was 16 knots.

Upon orders to attack at once, the attack force broke formation and made straight for the aircraft-carriers, disdaining small fry. There was still no firing from the enemy ships. First Sub-lieutenant X X's leader plane approached within X X meters of the enemy and sent its torpedoes against the ships below. Too close to the objectives below to make a side-turn, the machine cut through the middle of the enemy formation. There was a deafening explosion aft and a tremendous column of fire shot up. The ship was enveloped in raging flames and soon it dropped out of sight beneath the dark sea. From what glimpses of its shape that could be obtained, it was classified to have been a large cruiser. This ship had come to the rescue of the aircraft-carriers at full speed and thus, though our enemy, may be said to have met a gallant end.

As soon as the initial torpedoes were hurled, the enemy ships trained all their guns on the oncoming Japanese. The gunfire criss-crossed the night in long streaks of red, blue, yellow and all the colors of the rainbow. The leader plane knit through these deadly lines of fire and escaped destruction though hit by several bullets.

Dashes Against Battleship

The second plane, commanded by Flight Petty Officer X X, meanwhile, made straight for the enemy at the word of command to attack. Suddenly it found itself confronted by a huge wall of steel, one of the enemy ships, presumably a battleship, and without hesitation it dashed itself against that monster of metal, torpedoes and all. There was a tremendous explosion and amid a blinding column of flame the giant ship slid down to the bottom of the Pacific.

"What a shame!" said First Sub-lieutenant X X when he arrived home at the base, "If we had been permitted to attack once more we should have made a much better showing."

The enemy task force was still in waters near the Truk Islands and conducting air raids. Accordingly, on the morning of X X, a number of contact and attack planes took off for another blow at the persistent enemy. An attack force commanded by the same first sub-lieutenant as before left, in a far smaller strength, for the scene of action. X X hours after departure, when fuel had almost given out, the unit espied a large enemy task force X X nautical miles east of the Truk Islands. It was, however, found that there was just barely enough fuel to return to the base and, thus, the attack had to be postponed. Back at the base, the weather was found to be growing from bad to worse with a squall coming and going. One of our long-distance patrol planes falied to report home and the ground force stood by the beacon light all night under air defense light control but the plane failed to return.

Another night attack was made on the enemy task force. One enemy ship, apparently a cruiser, was hit with an air torpedo and set on fire but the plane which scored the hit did not return because of a shell-hit. Deadly missiles were dropped on enemy ship after enemy ship by our planes but owing to the pitch blackness the enemy managed to escape.

Our Forces in Burma, Inflict Heavy Blows

(Continued From Page 1)

gible although the details have not been known since the mopping-up operations are still progressing with vigor.

It is worthy of mention that the war results obtained by the Indian National Army which has been co-operating with the Japanese Forces are included in the war results announced on Saturday.

English Girl Gives Birth to Quadruplets; One Dies; 'Dad' Is Married Yank Trooper

Special

LISBON, March 3.—MacDonald, one of the quadruplets given birth to on Monday at Heanor, Derbyshire, England, by an unmarried English girl, Nora Carpenter, 23, who claimed that the father was an American soldier, died last night from hemorrhagic, a disease of the newly-born, according to a report received here.

MacDonald had been the weakest quadruplet and was given a sip of brandy a day after his birth. The other quadruplets were reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

No such quiet, however, prevailed for the father of the quadruplets, Sergeant William Thompson Jr. of Pittsburgh. He was the target of a severe attack leveled at him by his wife in America, who claimed that she was a Catholic and would never give him a divorce.

Her blue eye streaming, beautiful Mrs. Thompson bitterly exclaimed, "I've never had a date with another man. That's what hurts. Can you imagine quadruplets! He has made his bed and he can lie in it."

Mrs. Thompson admitted that she had known about the affair her husband had been carrying on with his English girl friend, but she said that it had not swerved her from her faithfulness as a wife. "Every Sunday I visited his mother and once a week we went to the movies," she said. "I go out with girl friends but that's the only amusement I've had."

Mrs. Thompson's father, Frank J. Jennermann said that his daughter would not seek a divorce and instead "will let him sweat it out."

Meanwhile, Sergeant Thompson at the United States Army Headquarters at London, signed a written statement, "I wish to state publicly that I am the father of Nora Carpenter's babies. Nora and I are not married, but we hope to be. We will always stick together and do all we can for the children because we undertsand each other and are not ashamed."

His statement added that he had asked his wife in America last June for a divorce stating that "I have written her again asking for a divorce so that I can marry Nora. I am sorry I have caused unhappiness to my wife in the United States and notoriety to Nora and her babies."

CHINESE STUDENTS WORK ON FARMS IN KANAGAWA

12 From Tokyo Enjoy Rural Life at Kano-Mura to Study Nippon Farm Community

Twelve Chinese students including Wang Han-chun, who are now studying in Japan, spent a few days from February 27 in Kano-mura, Naka-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture, to acquaint themselves with the rural life in Japan, according to Domei.

Kano-mura is noted as a model village producing large quantities of rice. Overcoming language difficulties, the Chinese students stayed with families of farmers, who treated them not as guests but as members of the family. During their stay in the village, they worked on the farms together with the Japanese farmers to experience a true Japanese rural life.

Upon returning to Tokyo, they unanimously declared that they were amazed at the systematic method of farming in Japan. They further actually witnessed Japanese youths exerting their utmost in the increased production of foodstuffs, while at the same time were always ready to respond to the nation's call to the colors.

PROMOTION SIMPLIFIED FOR PEOPLE OF CELEBES

New Method of Appointments Will Do Away With Complicated Dutch System

Domei

MACASSAR, March 3.—The various regulations in connection with the appointment to official positions of the native inhabitants in regions under the administration of the Navy, based on the existing provisional regulations regarding employment and pay, are being speeded up and the principle items are expected to be successively announced during March so that formal appointments can be made from April 1.

The new system of appointments will do away with the complicated method under the old Dutch rule, which allowed for only routine advancement. Classification of employes will be simplified and the road will be open for the promotion of those with ability. It is expected that the workings of the military administration will be substantially stimulated.

THREE SCHOOLS PLANNED TO TRAIN BORNEO YOUTHS

Two to Be Opened in Balik Papan and One in Samarinda Beginning April 1

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, March 3.—Three schools are to be opened at Balik Papan and Samarinda beginning April 1, marking the commencement of activities by the Japanese authorities to eradicate illiteracy countenanced by the Dutch regime.

The three schools are to be called the Balik Papan Teachers' Training School, the Balik Papan Agricultural Vocational School and the Samarinda Agricultural Vocational School.

These institutions are now inviting applications for admission. The school term is two years for each school and the number of students to be trained in the beginning is 40, including both sexes for the Balik Papan Teachers Training School and 40 youths each for the Balik Papan and the Samarinda Agricultural Training Schools. These schools are intended for the training of native youths who are to serve as leaders of the people in general.

RITES HELD FOR WAR DEAD

Rear-Adm. Kamijo Among Those Honored at Yokosuka Station

Joint funeral services for the late Rear-Admiral Fukashi Kamijo and other naval officers, who had given their lives in the War of Greater East Asia, were held at the Yokosuka Naval Station on Saturday at 10 a.m.

The ceremonies which were observed according to Buddhist rites were attended by Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, various naval representatives and the bereaved families.

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ANGLO-U.S. GROUP FINISHES STUDY

Lethbridge Mission Ends Investigation

Special

SHONAN, March 4.—The Lethbridge mission has finished its work in India and will shortly return to London to make its official report to the combined chiefs of staff there, the New Delhi radio said today. The mission was appointed last June by the combined Anglo-American chiefs of staff to study and report on what changes were necessary in the anti-Axis methods of training and in anti-Axis arms and equipment.

Headed by Major-General Lethbridge of the British army, the mission included representatives of the three Anglo-American fighting services as well as of the Canadian navy and air force. At his final press conference in New Delhi, Lethbridge said that his mission had already made 29 separate reports during the last six months.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS REOPEN

P.I. Government Aids Education in Ilocos Sur Province

Domei

BAGUIO, March 3.—With the reopening of four schools, barrio or village education has been further enhanced in Ilocos Sur Province, according to reports from Cabugao, Ilocos Sun Province.

It is understood that seven barrio schools are now operating with the enrollment of more than 1,000 students and school buildings as well as surrounding have been vastly improved through appropriations from the Education Ministry.

Meanwhile, rice planting in Ilocos Sur is now in full swing. It is also disclosed that the Provincial Nursery at Bantay in the same Province has been planted with more than 5,000 cassava, plants in addition to many other food-producing plants.

CHARGED WITH SABOTAGE

U.S. Welder Accused of Carelessness At Brooklyn Navy Yard

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Vincent J. Amoroso, 31, an American welder of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been indicted on a charge of sabotage, according to a New York dispatch.

The indictment said that his careless work might have caused the new 45,000-ton United States battleship, Missouri, to split from bow to stern. If convicted, Amoroso faces a maximum of 30 years in prison.

Hwang Feted at Luncheon

Hwang Fu-chun, Agriculture Development Minister of Manchoukuo who is now visiting Japan, attended the luncheon at the Imperial Hotel on Saturday, sponsored by the Central Agricultural Association and other associations concerned with agriculture. Present were Count Tadamasa Sakai, President of the Central Agricultural Association and 85 other notables.

German Young Men Volunteer for Service On Blockade Runners

Special

BERLIN, March 3.—More volunteers are reporting for service on blockade runners than can be employed, it was learned today. The decoration of blockade runner Captain Hollman with the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross, which was announced several days ago, has again stimulated interest. Though service on a blockade runner is hard, increasing numbers of young Germans are volunteering. The families of the crew members are given special care during the absence of the men. Every member of the crew is given high life insurance.

ONO NAMED BANK HEAD

Succeeds Ogura as Chief of Wartime Financing Body

Ryuta Ono, vice-president of the Wartime Financing Bank, was appointed president of the same bank on Saturday, succeeding Masatsune Ogura who has been named Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China at Nanking on March 2.

A graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Mr. Ono had long been in the service of the Finance Ministry. He held the post of Finance Vice-Minister from January in 1939 till July, 1940. He was named adviser to the Finance Ministry in May of 1941 and assumed the post of the vice-president of the Wartime Financing Bank in April the following year when the bank was inaugurated.

P.I. War Film Being Shown

Domei

MANILA, March 1.—The premiere of the film "Dawn of Freedom" will be held on March 5 at the Metropolitan Theater under the auspices of the Philippines Red Cross. The film was produced jointly by the Japanese Toho Motion Picture Company and the Filipino Sampaguita Motion Picture Company and deals with the Japanese campaign in the Philippines.

Spanish Youths to Register

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—The Spanish War Ministry, yesterday, ordered the military registration of all youths born in 1923, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

PARAGUAY INDUSTRY HIT BY LABOR STRIKE

Troops Dispatched to Take Over Utilities

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—A wide-scale labor strike disrupting the nation's communication system broke out in Paraguay when the Government refused to recognize the labor union's demands to fix a minimum standard of wages and a revision of the Social Security Law, a dispatch from the Paraguayan capital of Asuncion disclosed today.

The Government dispatched troops and took over the control of the railways, street cars and offices of all the labor unions.

Sympathizing with the strikers, employes of bakeries, shoe shops, building contractors, tailors and various factories also commenced a walk-out today.

More Indians Join League

Domei

TAIPING, March 3.—Huge increase is seen in the membership of the Taiping branch of the India Independence League since the beginning of this year as streams of Indian men and women have been flocking to the premises of the League's branch daily. According to figures revealed by an official of the League, the membership has increased by nearly 100 per cent compared with last year's figures.

British Destroyer Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—A German naval fleet sighting a British destroyer last night in the waters north of Brest, France, immediately opened fire and repelled it, according to German military quarters. No damage or casualties were sustained by the German fleet.

Youth Association Opening

Domei

MACASSAR, March 3.—As a part of the Celebes Youths' Association, which will be formally organized on March 21, the Macassar Branch of the Association will hold inaugural ceremonies on March 6. The Association involving various young men's organizations throughout the city as well as young women's organizations, and under the leadership of the City Mayor will be made up of more than 1,000 members.

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MORE PLANES BAGGED BY JAPANESE UNITS

Foe Attackers Suffer Heavily In Trying to Raid Our Vital Bases

Attesting to the ever-increasing number of enemy planes which are attempting to attack Japanese bases in the far-flung war zone stretching from Burma to the Bismarck Archipelago, the Imperial Japanese Army Units in relentless and continuous assaults against an enemy force of 36,454 planes, brought down or damaged 407 of them during the months of January and February, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday morning.

Stoutly meeting the enemy's counter-offensive, the officers and men of the Japanese Forces, whether stationed in the north, south, on land or on the high seas are fiercely smashing all such attempts. During January the number of enemy planes totalled 15,410 while those that appeared during February numbered 21,044.

In China, during January, 160 enemy machines appeared while 288 planes attempted to attack during February. A total of 24 were shot down or damaged in January and 43 in February.

In concert with the annihilative operations forestalling the enemy campaign in the Burma-India border area, our land and air units, in perfect unison, greatly contributed to the wiping out of the enemy air force.

In Burma, 3,150 planes appeared during January of which 44 planes were shot down or damaged. In February, the number of enemy raiders increased to 4,714 of which 81 were brought down or damaged.

On the New Guinea front, where terrific aerial battles have been continuing, a total of 3,200 enemy planes appeared during January out of which 204 were shot down or damaged. In February the number increased to 3,330 of which 125 were downed or damaged.

A total of 12,126 enemy planes attempted to raid our Bougainville Island positions and the Bismarck Group area during February. In furious counter-attacks, the Japanese Units shot down or damaged 158 raiders and it is worthy of note that all these were accounted for by our anti-aircraft batteries.

ROOSEVELT 'BUSY' AGAIN

Comes Out of Hiding After Setback In Congress

Special

LISBON, March 1.—President Franklin Roosevelt, who went into hiding at an undisclosed place after Congress bitterly overrode his veto on the $2,315,000 tax bill, returned to the White House today after a week's "complete rest," it was reported from Washington.

The report said that upon returning Roosevelt conferred, during lunch, with the joint chiefs of staff, Admirals William Leahy and Earnest King and Generals George Marshall and Henry Arnold. Also attending the luncheon was Major-General Albert C. Wedemyer, deputy chief to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia.

INDONESIAN FILM SHOWN

Stars All Native Cast and Produced At Djakarta Studio

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 2.—The first Indonesian film drama titled "Berdjoeang" was released today simultaneously at all the main cinema halls in Java.

Ten reels of the long film drama tell the story of a village girl surrounded by three young men, interwoven with applications for Heiho and other happenings of present day life of Indonesian youths on basis of their determination for home defense.

Directed by Arrifin, who also wrote the scenario, the film was produced by an all-Indonesian staff belonging to the Djakarta Studio of the Nippon Eigasha, with the popular star, Dahlia, playing the leading role as the village girl.

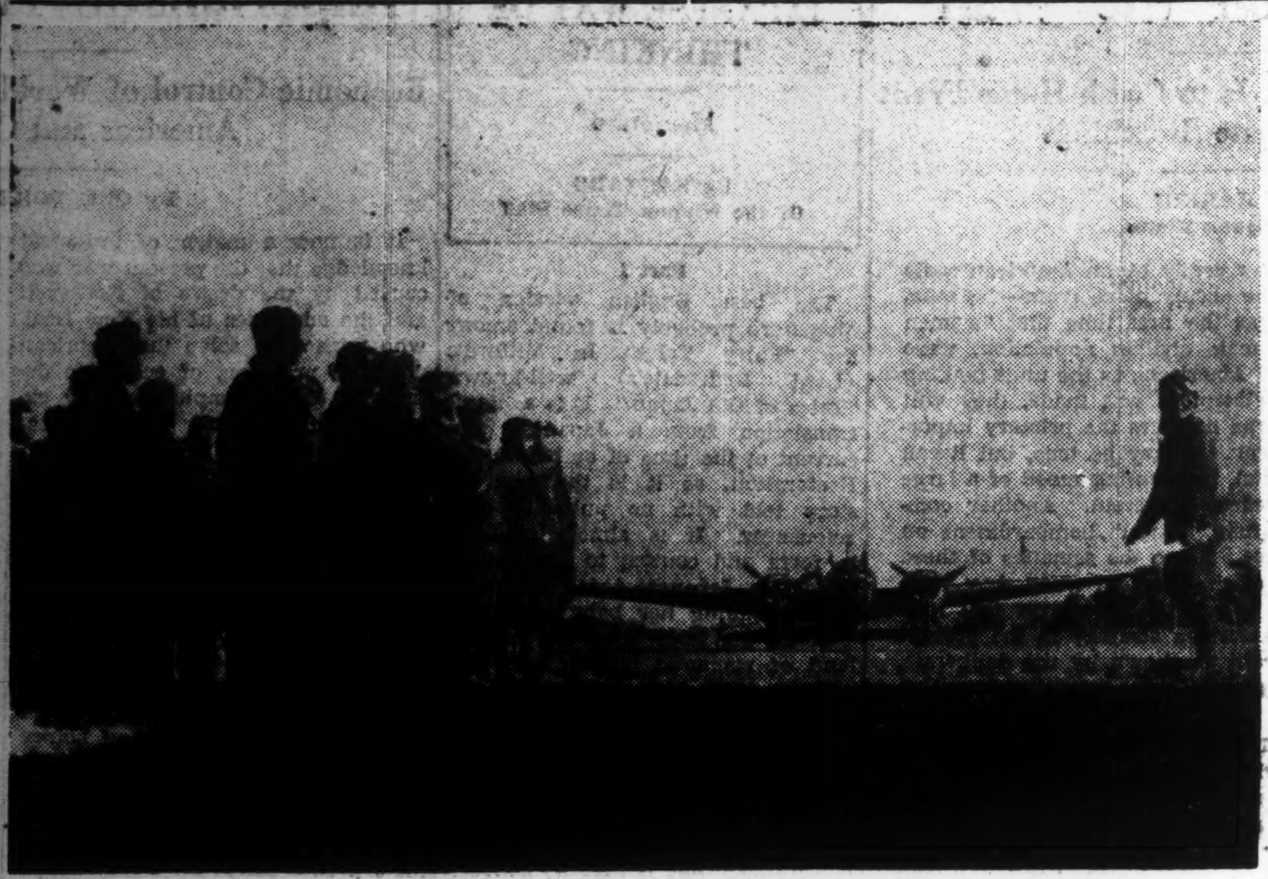
The film will shortly be screened in Malai, Sumatra, Celebes and other regions where the Malaian language is spoken.

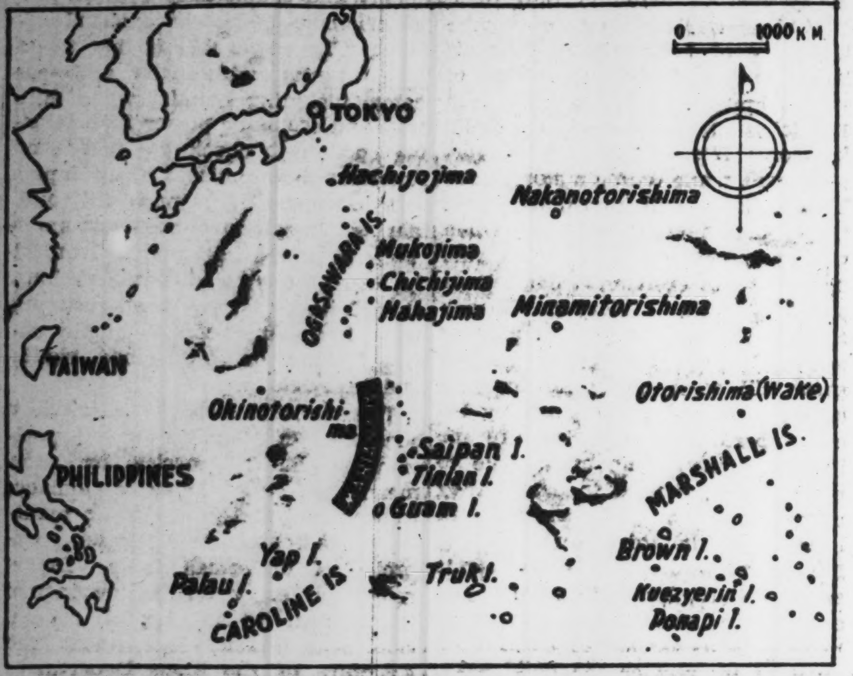
To Train Technicians

Domei

HANOI, March 3.—In order to train industrial workers, the Government-General of French Indo-China has decided to open a Preparatory School for the L'Ecole des Beaux Arts from September. Qualifications for entrance and the period of study were officially announced by the Government.

Forestalling Enemy Operations in Burma

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MARSHALL IS.
PHILIPPINES
Brown I.
Yap I.
Palau I.
Truk I.
CAROLINE IS.
Kuezyerin I.
Ponapi I.

Japanese Army plane is seen in the above picture preparing to take off from a base in Burma while its crew receives detailed instructions prior to dealing another devastating blow to enemy facilities across the border. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Below is a general map of the Pacific where anti-Axis planes, in ever-increasing numbers, are vainly striving to reduce the powerful defenses of Japan's southern ramparts, only to be hurled back by the redoubtable Japanese defenders.

Nippon Units Firmly Hold at Bay Huge Foe Force at Cape Torokina

Defying Hail of Bombs and Shells From Ships and Planes, Japanese Units Tenaciously Defend Position Against Numerically Superior Enemy

By B. SHIOKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.—Fearlessly repulsing the enemy forces which started landing on Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island from October 31 of last year by using a huge task force of aircraft carriers and destroyers, the Japanese Garrison Forces relentlessly attacked the enemy. Confronted with numerically superior enemy forces, the Japanese warriors, equipped with hand-grenades, dashed into the thick of the fray and fought heroically until finally many of them met gallant death, thus living up to the glorious traditions of the Imperial Japanese Army.

It was at 10: p.m. on October 31 that the Japanese lookouts, evidently sighting the approaching enemy, flashed the warning through the pitch-dark night. The Japanese Garrison Unit stationed at Cape Torokina under the command of Lieutenant Horiuchi immediately left its position, determined to crush the enemy before the latter could effect a landing. Laboriously wading through the knee-deep marshes, the Unit, led by Probationary Officer Inoue, headed for the coast. Upon reaching the destination the Horiuchi Unit looked out toward Java Bay and waited for the appearance of the enemy.

Some time passed but there was no sign of the enemy. However, just as the early morning began to light up the horizon, shortly after 3:30 a.m., Probationary Officer Inoue sighted an enemy task force made up of an aircraft carrier, destroyers, and cruisers. The report of the approaching enemy force was immediately passed on to Commander Horiuchi. Through a telescope, Probationary Officer Inoue clearly sighted five enemy vessels pointing their machine-guns at the Japanese position. In a moment spurts of flame pierced the early morning, attesting to the enemy's design to bombard the island.

Fully aware of the mighty strength of the Japanese Ground Forces after the engagements at Munda, New Georgia and Kulambangra Island, the enemy was evidently planning to resort to heavy bombardment tactics. Concealing themselves behind giant jungle trees or in the trenches, the men of the Horiuchi Unit watched and waited. After some twenty minutes had elapsed, forty ship-based planes hopped off and appeared overhead at a low altitude. Star emblems could be clearly seen flashing in the early morning light. During the ensuing two hour bombardment, Cape Torokina was disfigured almost beyond recognition, its jungle trees blasted and ground dug up by the explosives.

Order to Fire Given

That evening at about 6:30 p.m. the enemy, under cover of machine-guns, began landing at Cape Torokina. Hidden behind tall trees, the Nakatake Artillery Unit impatiently waited for the order to fire. Just as the enemy neared the coast, Sergeant Nakatake gave the order, "Fire!" The guns roared into action. Taken completely unawares by this sudden attack, the enemy appeared confused. "Shoot! Shoot with all your might!" shouted Sergeant Nakatake at the top of his voice.

As trench-mortars bellowed incessantly, the enemy was reinforced again and again. At 8 a.m. Lieutenant Horiuchi was shot in both legs while supervising operations from atop the trenches. However, this dauntless commander continued to issue commands until he smilingly breathed his last. The commander's place was then taken by Sub-Lieutenant Iwasa, but he, too, soon met a valiant death. Though the Unit continued to hold the foe at bay under the command of Sergeant Tadehara, it was completely swamped by the enemy's trench-mortars and its position demolished.

At 10 a.m. that same morning the unit led by Commander Kamii which was stationed in the rear of the Japanese position, was also encircled by the numerically superior enemy. In the meantime, enemy bombers appeared overhead.

Exerting its utmost efforts under a rain of bombs, the Wireless Unit, commanded by Sergeant Kamaya, continuously flashed reports. When the violent bombardment from enemy vessels disrupted communication, Sergeant Kamaya dispatched his last message and met a heroic death with the wireless key still tightly clenched in his hand.

Upon receiving the report of the dangers facing the Japanese Forces, the Japanese Headquarters became charged with tension and anxiety. Since marshy quagmires separated the shores of Cape Torokina from the Japanese Headquarters, reinforcements could not reach the battle zone immediately.

Fully aware of the difficulties confronting the Horiuchi Unit, the Unit commanded by Probationary Officer Kawamitsu knew that to rescue their comrades-in-arms called for immediate action. After pondering carefully over the whole situation confronting him, Probationary Officer Kawamitsu, silently offering a prayer for forgiveness for abandoning the Horiuchi Unit, ordered his men to defend the point where the river, starting from the Cape Torokina area, crosses "Kumagai Road." It was vital that the enemy's advance be checked at that point.

Reinforcements Arrive

As twilight descended, the Kawamitsu Unit marched on through the incessant gun-fire. At the same time another Unit under Commander Kamii composed of 17 survivors of the Horiuchi Unit hurried towards the same point for which the Kawamitsu Unit was headed. Though most of these 17 men were wounded, they were determined to revenge the death of their comrades-in-arms.

With the battle-cry of "To Cape Torokina!" the Fukuda Unit left its position on the morning of November 4 and, marching along the shore, headed for Java River. Overcoming innumerable hardships and adversities en route the Unit reached Java River about 11:30 that same morning.

By the following evening, the Fukuda Unit neared its destination. Hiding in the thick jungles, the soldiers murmured: "If we could secure the control of the air, one company would be sufficient to annihilate the Yankees!"

Another Unit led by Commander Akai pierced the jungles and successfully contacted the Kawamitsu Unit. At the same time the Unit commanded by Lieutenant Kashiwagi hurriedly proceeded along the Kumagai Road. Thus, with the utmost speed, the Japanese Forces were gathering in the Torokina area ready to smash the enemy forces.

In neat columns the Japanese Forces marched toward the point where the Takachiho Road and the Kumagai Road meet. At 2 p.m. that same day the Japanese Units faced the enemy troops which were equipped with powerful trench-mortars. Piercing through the screen of fire, the fearless Imperial soldiers charged into the enemy who replied with trench-mortars. Suddenly some enemy planes appeared overhead and started to unleash a deadly hail of bombs in collaboration with the trench-mortars.

In the meantime, the Japanese Machine-Gun Unit led by Lieutenant Mishiro began to fire at the enemy.

Then, grabbing their swords, these death-defying Japanese soldiers stormed into the enemy position in the face of intense fire. Though Commander Fukuda was wounded in his left thigh, he dauntlessly continued to issue orders, leaning on Sub-Lieutenant Nishiho who was also wounded by bomb splinters in his back and left thigh.

For more than three hours from 2 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. the battle raged with unabated ferocity. The enemy forces in the meantime were reinforced with heavy machine-guns. Furthermore, in concert with the land forces, the enemy vessels began to concentrate their bombardment on the Japanese Forces while with the cooperation of ship-based bombers, 15 enemy planes began to unload innumerable bombs. Two amphibious tanks also came into action against the Japanese position.

Due to the superior enemy equipment, the Japanese were gradually driven back, when suddenly black clouds darkened the skies and a tropical storm arose. The fierce wind and rain weakened the attacking strength of the enemy. Submerging in the nearby river to evade the enemy fire, the Japanese soldiers, taking advantage of the storm, threw hand-grenades toward the enemy position. This move evidently drove the enemy into utter confusion and dismay. As the rain and wind kept up, the Japanese successfully checked the further advance of the enemy troops.

Island Heavily Shelled

While the fierce bombardment and firing attack continued against Cape Torokina, the little island off the tip of Cape Torokina was turned into another battle zone on November 1. Realizing the approach of the enemy task force operating in Java Bay, the Garrison Force under the command of Sergeant-Major Kai attached to the Horiuchi Unit, tightened its defenses. Informing Headquarters of the approach of enemy vessels, the Garrison Force challenged the enemy to combat. Forestalled by the Japanese, the enemy answered in kind. By the time the scorching sun was high overhead, the enemy had started landing on the island. Firing automatic rifles, the enemy neared the Japanese position, coming within 15 meters. The Japanese Garrison Unit then, throwing hand-grenades one after another to good effect, shattered the enemy's fighting morale.

Taking advantage of the intervals between the attacks, the Japanese warriors advanced into the midst of the enemy, with their bayonets. Thus, this first encounter ended in favor of the Japanese.

But there was no time to lose. The demolished position had to be repaired immediately and the wounded looked after. Except for X X members of the Garrison Force, all of the men were wounded. It was apparent that the few remaining men could not defend the island against the surging wave of the enemy forces. However, our men dauntlessly declared: "What a great honor to die on this land—the foremost line in the Solomons area!"

Presently, the enemy resumed action with added intensity. Suddenly the roaring of amphibious tanks became audible. Against the already numerically inferior Japanese Force, the enemy was evidently mobilizing amphibious tanks on top of his numerous arms and troops.

Here and there shouts of "Banzai" could be heard, thus attesting to the fearless death in action of the Japanese troops. A terrific battle ensued during the subsequent 12 hours. As the night wore on, the battle abated. Breathing heavily, the Sergeant-Major ordered roll call. Low voices counted off: "One, two, three, four,—"

"Only four of you left?" lamented the Sergeant-Major, crumpling to the ground. Wounded in his left thigh, he was utterly exhausted after 12 hours of strenuous fighting, but his sudden collapse was due, not so much to his wound as to his profound sorrow in having lost so many of his subordinates.

"Sergeant Takarabe, Corporal Yoshihara, Superior Private Someya, and First-Class Private Tsukuda—only four left—" the Sergeant-Major repeated sadly.

It was up to these five to contrive some plan to meet the enemy on the following day. It was evident that no reinforcements would arrive. What could they do encircled by the enemy force equipped with far superior arms? Death or escape—that was the choice now confronting the five survivors.

Sergeant Takarabe broke the silence by saying, "Sergeant-Major, let us escape. If we five cooperate with one another, we can swim across the water and reach the shore of Cape Torokina. For the sake of our fallen comrades, we must not die in vain but survive to revenge their death. I'll go and look for life-belts." So saying, he went out and picked up five life-belts.

Stealing through the enemy line, Sergeant Takarabe jumped into the water, followed by Corporal Yoshihara. The stormy waters immediately swallowed the two. The remaining three followed but amid the raging waves, the first two were separated from the rest. Sergeant Takarabe and Corporal Yoshihara arrived at a certain hamlet, and by skilfully stealing through the enemy artillery position, finally joined the Kawamitsu Unit at the end of one week.

Superior Private Someya and First-Class Private Tsukuda, helping Sergeant-Major Kai, swam over to the shore of Cape Torokina, but found the place occupied by the enemy forces. Furthermore, Sergeant-Major Kai was on the verge of death from exhaustion and effects of his severe wound.

Calling to his two faithful subordinates in a faint voice, the Sergeant-Major, with his helmet in front of him, said: "Tell my comrades that Sergeant-Major Kai died with a smile on his face!" So saying, he struck a hand-grenade against the top of his iron helmet, and shouting "Banzai" he breathed his last.

It may not be mere coincidence that Sergeant-Major Kai and Superior Private Someya were born in the same village.

After reverently praying for the peaceful repose of their comrade-in-arms, Superior Private Someya and First-Class Private Tsukuda made their way through the jungle and after five days of indescribable hardships, were rescued by the Akai Unit.

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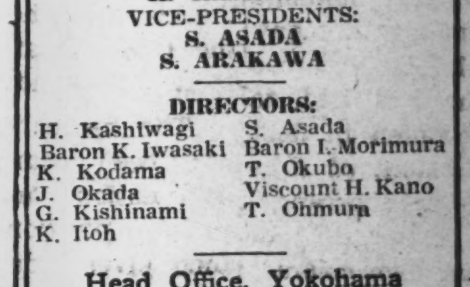
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1944

Where Has Gone Britain's Power?

It is common knowledge that the power of Britain has dwindled alarmingly in recent years. Not only in military strength and in political influence but in economic and financial strength as well, Britain of today is but a shadow of the Great Power which used to dominate the world in the last century. Where has all this power gone? Who has taken over the power which England has lost? The answer is: America.

Pretending to be a friend in need who has come to Britain's rescue in her hour of distress, the United States has been quietly but voraciously gathering into her own hands the power which has been slipping from battle-weakened Britain. Desperate for aid at any price, Britain has perforce had to acquiesce silently, even smilingly, while this purported friend gained strength at Britain's expense. Vampire-like, the United States is rapidly sucking away the life blood of Britain's former greatness.

Before the present war, the British merchant marine was pre-eminent on all the seas. But the toll of sinkings by the Axis Powers has reduced the British mercantile fleet to about half its former size. In the meantime, American shipyards are turning out ship after ship which British shipyards cannot hope to match. As Emmanuel Shinwell lamented recently in the House of Commons, the end of the war will most likely see Britain with a paltry 9,000,000 tons of shipping while the United States will emerge with anywhere from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons of shipping to submerge Britain in a veritable avalanche of competition.

Before the present war, London was still the financial capital of the greater part of the world. Although Britain's position as the world's financier had already been slipping since the last World War, she still possessed £5,000,000,000 of overseas investments to remain a proud creditor nation. But in order to pay for the war supplies which she has had to buy from the United States, Britain has had to sell her overseas holdings—mostly to American interests—until today she has only £1,000,000,000 left in oveaseas investments. Even then she has had to borrow, and she has already fallen in debt to the United States to the extent of £1,000,000,000 under the Lend-Lease arrangement alone, to say nothing of her debt of almost a similar amount to her own colonies and dominions.

Before the present war, Britain was still an important exporting country. To her own dominions she sent large quantities of manufactured goods, while to the continent of Europe she sent even more. But today, to supply the war needs of Britain, her colonies and dominions have developed their own formidable manufacturing industries—financed by American capital—and after the war they will have no further need for English manufactures. The markets of continental Europe have been destroyed by the war, and after the war the devastated and bankrupt countries of Europe will be able to buy only from a country which can grant them extensive credits—which means only the United States. Britain's Latin American markets have also been cut off from her by the war, while the United States is consolidating her economic position in the areas vacated by Britain, under the unchallengable pretext of hemispheric cooperation and solidarity.

Bases for British commercial air lines on the British-owned islands in the Pacific are being taken over by American military and naval forces under the pretext of strategic necessity. American military forces are penetrating into India, Iran, North Africa, and other regions where British influence was formerly predominant. And in the wake of the American military advance, the Americans are building their own air bases, establishing factories, running railways, securing oil concessions, constructing pipe lines—all in Britain's former spheres of influence or athwart Britain's vital lines of imperial communications.

In the field of higher politics in the international arena, countries which formerly recognized British predominance now look to the United States for support and patronage. Foreign Minister Van Kleffens announces that the Netherlands cannot collaborate with the British in any policy which does not have the full cooperation of the United States. Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada warns that even a British dominion will not tolerate the sacrificing of its profitable economic dependence on the United States for the sake of a British-centered imperial policy.

American aid may seem for the moment like a heaven-sent relief to the hard-pressed British, but they must be aware by now that their slipping power is falling irretrievably into the tightening grip of their professed friends, the Americans.

Latin America Under Pressure

Recent developments in the internal affairs of the nations of Latin America betray the grimness and bulldog determination with which the United States is carrying out its imperialistic pressure on these nations as part of its drive for world domination. These latest developments indicate clearly that the United States now feels that it can go on with its avowed policy of placing the Latin American nations completely and unquestionably under its sway by direct and unmistakable pressure instead of through the former indirect and roundabout ways of propaganda and political machinations. Clearly, the United States has come to feel that the most effective method is economic pressure, for this she has been using with marked success against Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and others.

That the Latin American nations are in the anti-Axis camp unwillingly and that they have been forced to join because of necessity can be fully appreciated when it is understood how potent is the weapon of economic pressure which the United States is bringing to bear on these nations. The coal situation in Argentina, for example, was seriously threatened with the start of the war in Europe, and her industries thus also threatened with ruin. Prior to the war, Argentina had been importing about 3,000,000 tons of coal a year from Europe. The war cut off her supply and the most she could get from her sister Latin American nations was a meager 150,000 tons from Chile. Brazil was another Latin American nation whose very economic life faced collapse as a result of the war. Her foreign trade was almost wiped out. Whereas she exported something like 18,000,000 sacks of coffee per year to Europe before the war, her only market left after the war was the United States. These facts the United States utilized, and is utilizing, to its fullest advantage.

The recent internal disturbances which have been occurring among the Latin American nations are manifestations of the unenviable position in which these nations find themselves today. They need Europe and the Axis in order to exist in decency and honor, with sovereignty and freedom. Their feelings for the United States have never been friendly, rather they have been even hostile. But the United States "Good Neighbor" Policy carries the big stick of economic pressure and to live these nations have had to sacrifice all honor and are well on their way of losing any semblance of their being independent nations. Besides revealing that United States pressure is becoming increasingly blunt, however, the recent developments in Latin America indicate that not all Latin Americans are willing to sacrifice everything in order just to live, when it meant living not in freedom but in a subservient state to an alien master.

A Year Ago Today

March 5, 1943

The United States has lost 113 aircraft shot down, 11 others destroyed on the ground and four submarines sunk in the engagements with the Imperial Army and Navy Forces in the Solomons and New Guinea areas between February 16 and March 5.

* * *

The Pan-American Airways has established as an affiliated branch the African-Far Eastern Airways in Miami. The new Airways is now negotiating with the American Government concerning the projected regular air route to Chungking across the African Continent.

* * *

An epochal improvement in the commercial and industrial structure of China is expected as a result of the approval by the Supreme National Defense Council at today's session of a measure for control of cardinal materials and for stabilization of prices. This measure aims at exercising unified and exclusive control over general commercial and industrial activities through the reorganization of existing production and distribution systems.

The Writing on the Wall

Foe's Strategy in Present War Is to Crush Home Front With Indiscriminate Bombings

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

A noteworthy statement was made recently by an American radio commentator that they are "fighting the enemy home front—the men, women and children." Perhaps it was the first time that "women and children," not to speak of the male civilian population, were mentioned distinctly by the British and Americans as the units making up the object of their attack. The statement was made, they will explain away, in order to impress on the listeners the primary importance of the home front in modern war. It may be true, but it can hardly be denied that the present brutal, unrelenting mood of a large section of the Anglo-Americans is reflected therein. Another commentator boasted the other day of their "brutal" bombardment on the Central Pacific front and elsewhere. As to the sematics of those particular terms and the psychology of the moment when they were uttered, the experts may have much to explain. However that may be, the fact remains that the Anglo-American strategy in the present war is literally to crush the home front as shown by the deliberate, planned destruction of European cities by the most extensive, intensive and indiscriminate bombings.

The strategy advocated immediately after the capitulation of France by a British statesmen, Lord Davies, who has been closely related to Churchill in his international activities, throws interesting light on the new methods of warfare adopted by the Anglo-Americans. His thesis was that since "the war has developed into a struggle between sea power and potential air power on the one hand, and land power on the other, supremacy in the air becomes the decisive point." The late Marshal Foch was quoted by him, in this connection, to have said at the end of the last war: "One of the great factors in the next war will obviously be aircraft. The potentialities of aircraft attack on a large scale are almost incalculable, but it is clear that such attack, owing to its crushing moral effect on a nation, may impress public opinion to the point of disarming the government and thus become decisive." He argued accordingly that all their "hammer blows should be directed against targets in Germany and Italy, especially the military, industrial and public utility establishments of the Enemy." According to him, it is "a delusion" to think that Germany can be conquered only "when British armies have successfully fought their way across France or the Low Countries and invade the Reich."

Although he did not openly say that by the air attack alone can Germany be brought to her knees, he at least represents the opinion of groups who maintain that the material destruction of the German home front is the primary means or the foundation of victory. Referring to such a view, Mr. Churchill stated last summer in a speech before the American Congress that opinions were divided on that possibility, but that it was no doubt worth trying. And in the recent review of the war situation in the House of Commons he unequivocally declared: "In the coming months in spring and summer air action will be vastly intensified; the scale would be beyond anything yet seen." Obviously these leaders are wiser and more discreet than their subordinates and propagandists, and use more guarded expressions than to directly mention "women and children" as the targets of their attack. Nevertheless, Davies' particular reference to the public utility establishments as the targets of air blows and Churchill's warning to the civilians and non-combatants in the above-mentioned speech that the proper course for them to take is "to quit centers of munitions production and take refuge in countryside" have implications a great deal more serious and far-reaching than the authors meant them to be. These highly intellectual Britons must have known that a vital part is being played by the public utility establishments and the cities in the life of civilized peoples today; their statements are tantamount to the threat that the whole national life as well as the cities and their populations will be wiped out.

Throughout the China Affair the Americans and British had been most clamorous against Japan's employing air power as "slaughtering women and children." Their propagandists used "women and children" extensively and effectively as the watch words, making capital out of our allegedly deliberate attacks upon them. Bitter feelings against Japan aroused in their countries, which was responsible to no inconsiderable extent for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in fact, were the unfortunate result of their successful activities. During the worst German air raids on London in the latter part of 1940, the Times had this to say editorially: "The enemy's deliberate attempt to set fire to the city of London on Sunday night ranks high among the many futile and barbaric attacks of which the German Air Force has been guilty. There has never been a raid more utterly indiscriminate or more completely devoid of military justification. From the military point of view the damage caused was negligible. But if the enemy's purpose was the destruction or damage of historic buildings, he may well claim a substantial addition to his record of senseless destruction of the noblest works of man." This eloquent language of the mouthpiece for the British Government directed against Germany has now turned out rightly to be their self-accusation. It is small wonder that a strong protest was raised recently against the most inhuman strategy of deliberate destruction of European cities by the outstanding religious leaders of the British people, such as Dr. C. G. Lang, former Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. K. A. Bell, Bishop of Chichester. The action of these conscientious Britons has produced a reaction in its support among American religious leaders. A message endorsing the stand of the British church leaders was sent to them a few weeks ago by 15 American churchmen, including Bishop W. A. Lawrence of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Professor Walter Bowie of the Union Theological Seminary and Dr. J. B. Sayer of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

These voices, though still too feeble to be regarded as the awakening of Anglo-Saxon conscience, indicate clearly enough the moral defeat of their ruling groups, in which they are to see the handwriting on the wall.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By Mahatma Gandhi

Man is faced by a double choice,
On the one hand, the Good,
On the other, the Pleasant:

He who is wise maketh swiftly his choice,
And he chooseth the Good:

He who is foolish,
Thinking the pleasant more full of profit,
Will cleave unto this.

In one brief word will I tell thee
That Bliss which the Scriptures set forth,
Which the saints desire with entire self-giving,
Which devoted souls pursue, with rigorous self-ruling:

It is God.

Fruits of Wisdom

You cannot be buried in obscurity: you are exposed upon a grand theater to the view of the world. If your actions are upright and benevolent, be assured they will augment your power and happiness.—Cyprus.

* * *

Fancy rules over two-thirds of the universe, the past and future, while reality is confined to the present.—Richter.

* * *

One must follow circumstances, use the forces about us, do in a word what we find to do.—Anatole France.

* * *

There is no solitude more dreadful for a stranger, an isolated man, than a great city. So many thousands of men, and not one friend.—Boiste.

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We must prune bashfulness with care, so as only to remove the redundant branches, and not injure the stem, which has its root in a generous sensitiveness to shame.—Plutarch.

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When you introduce a moral lesson let it be brief—Horace.

* * *

A wise man will always be contented with his condition, and will live rather according to the precepts of virtue, than according to the customs of his country.

* * *

My tea is not excellent, but I have enough of it in the pot. My wine is not superb, but the cask is always full. My lute, though plain, is harmonious in its tunes. My flute, though short, gives a note melodious enough to amuse me. In enjoyment of simple pleasure, though I cannot surpass Fu Hsi, the primitive monarch, I flatter myself that I am a match for Hsi and Juan, who were among the Seven Worthies of the Bamboo Grove.—Ts'ai-ken-t'an.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Momotaro

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part 1

The best English version of Momotaro probably is found among the "Fairy Tales" in Mitford's (Lord Redesdale's) well-known "Tales of Old Japan." It is a literal translation from a Japanese text current at the time of or before the Restoration, so it is the kind of story told with no publicity consciousness. It is almost identical in form and content to that which is told in Japanese today by every mother lulling her baby to sleep.

Of all the fairy tales told in this land of romantic legends and chivalrous deeds Momotaro is far and away the best because it is most characteristic of Japan.

We all know that children's thirst after stories is unquenchable: their appetite for knowledge remains as strong as their appetite for food, till one unlucky day it may be subverted by lust or ambition into some morbid or worldly passion. So the ingenuity of parents and elders is taxed to the utmost to think of stories appetizing to the little ones and to satisfy their endless craving for more. If you pause ever so short a moment while telling a story, your little audience will immediately ask, "After that, please" and even when you announce that it is at an end, they will still exclaim, "Then tell us another." Thus a story has a way of growing longer and longer, or more and more complex, as children grow, till some day somehow you stop telling or they stop asking because perhaps the stories are no longer as interesting or as true to nature as they used to be, so they unconsciously seek better ones in life. Even in this short tale of Momotaro you may mark some stages of development where you can imagine the mother, dozing off herself, is awakened to sudden revival of interest as the child asks, "After that, please!"

The Story

"Once upon a time there lived an old man and an old woman," the mother begins. "He was a good man, so was the old woman, a very kind-hearted dame, but they had no children." (The boy's interest is aroused, and he eagerly bids, "After that, please!")

"One day the old man—he was an honest wood-cutter—went up the hills to gather fagots, but the old woman went down to wash her clothes. While the old woman was washing, there came rolling and tumbling down the river a very big peach. Quickly she seized it and took it home, thinking to show it to the old man and to eat it in company. As they sat down, ready to cut the peach in half, out of it came, to their great joy and surprise, a very stout and ruddy-face little boy. Because he was born from the peach they called him Momotaro, and the old man and the old woman brought him up with all the loving care that affectionate parents bestow on their real children." (Here evidently was the end of the story in its first original form, meant perhaps to solve the mystery of birth or the question of "Whence and whither," which is kindled as soon as intelligence is awakened in the little body. The sleepy child, his reason partially satisfied, falls asleep, and on the morrow at the same happy hour begs the mother to tell what has become of Momotaro San, and the mother goes over the same story from the beginning.)

"When Momotaro San has grown big, strong and brave, one day he says to his parents 'I am going to the Ogres' Island to conquer them, so please make me some dumplings to take with me.' 'Very well, Momotaro' they answer and begin at once to get things ready for his journey. The good old woman has made some excellent Kibi dango (millet dumplings) which she calls the very best in Japan, and gives them to Momotaro just as he is setting out one fine morning, dressed in the finest kimono prepared for this great occasion. (Then a pause, and the parent steals a glance at the baby who lies very quiet as if fast asleep, but seeing two black eyes wide awake goes on.)

"Momotaro San is now tramping his way on to the Ogres' Island, all alone and friendless, when there comes O-Saru San speaking his gibberish 'Kiya Kiya Kiya' and he says to the boy, 'Where are you going, Momotaro San?' And Momotaro answers 'I am going to the Ogres' Island to fight the ogres.' 'Are you indeed?' the Monkey rejoins. 'But what is that you carry at your side, so baggy and full, Momotaro San?' 'This is the Kibi dango my good mother has made for me—the best in all Japan.' 'Then please give me one, and I will become your servant and follow you to the Ogres' Island.' 'Very well,' answers Momotaro, and he gives the Monkey one dumpling, and he becomes Momotaro's faithful subject. (Another pause here, and the baby asks, "What is the next animal to come along, please?" revealing that he has heard the story before but the mother is expected to go on as if she were telling it for the first time.)

Happy Ending

"The next creature to come along," resumes the mother, "is the Pheasant which also asks for one of Momotaro's dumplings." (But no, no, she must tell it in that usual interesting manner, instead of in that out-and-dried indirect quotation, and the mother with a sigh designs herself to the ordeal of imitating an amateur story-teller: no use blinking the little one's sense of narrative style).

"Very well," continues the mother. " 'Ken-Ken-Ken' comes flying through the air, the beautiful smart Pheasant. 'Where are you off to, Momotaro?' he cries and Momotaro answers as before, 'I am going to make war on the Ogres' Island and capture their treasures.' " (And soon in the same style she has done many a time before, to this baby or to the other babies before him.)

Momotaro, having secured the three loyal followers, Monkey, Pheasant and Dog, made a terrific assault on the headquarters of the Ogres. Here follows a detailed account of a fierce, sanguinary battle, the interest of which will depend very much on the knowledge of war and fighting which the narrator may possess. It may be made especially dramatic and thrilling if you introduce some formidable modern weapons like tank and airplane and put them in the hands or agile Monkey and flying Pheasant, while Momotaro with his trenchant Yamato-sword, and his doughty lieutenant with dogged perseverance, dash into the enemy's camp, hacking the affrighted ogres with great slaughter, so that all the ugly devils, big and small, and of all colors from sin-scarlet to poison green, are beaten, squashed and routed.

At last the King of the ogres came forward, on all fours and crest-fallen, and as a token of his defeat and submission laid before Momotaro and his three henchmen a great tribute of wonderful things—gold, silver and jewels and rolls of silks and what not. So Momotaro returned home in triumph, a big cart full of treasures from the Ogres' Island drawn by his three retainers. His old father and old mother were very glad indeed to welcome him home, and the victorious Momotaro lived very happy ever after, a dutiful filial son, the stuff and comfort of his ageing parents, and the darling of all the nation.

"After that, please"—"No, that is the end," the mother softly whispers, and the baby, now fairly content, drops into dreamland perhaps to see the same story enacted in colorful action, himself the hero of the drama.)

(To Be Continued)

Imperialistic American Aims

Economic Control of World Underlies U.S. Policies in Americas and Occupied Areas

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

It is now a matter of universal knowledge that the present war was caused by the desire of Roosevelt and the advocates of his New Deal, who wished to solve the American domestic problems of economic depression and unemployment by expanding the United States armaments and exporting munitions to other countries. Thus, the responsibility for the present catastrophe lies on President Roosevelt and his warmongers.

As soon as the war broke out, they lost no time in adopting the lend and lease policy, carrying out their long-cherished economic policy of exporting the surplus war materials and expanding their economic imperialism on a scale never dreamed of before in the history of mankind. Taking advantage of the fact that her position had become undisputably absolute in power and influence within the anti-Axis camp, the United States openly and shamelessly evinced her imperialistic policy in external affairs. The tragic fact is that there is no nation within the anti-Axis camp, including Britain, whose military and economic power is formidable enough to check the march of American imperialism. Only Japan and Germany are powerful and daring enough to oppose her ambitions at world hegemony. Ironically, too, of all the anti-Axis nations, it is Britain that has been suffering most from American economic encroachments on established rights and interests.

The United States has already succeeded in consolidating her position in Latin America by such means as the dollar diplomacy, wanton and costly diplomatic manipulations, and the brazen exercise of its armed force. Determined to carry out her economic imperialism to its logical conclusion, she recently expanded the structure of the State Department and mobilized its diplomatic staff to consolidate the overseas penetration into all parts of the world.

Encroachment Into Americas

The countries of Latin America and Canada have been flooded with American commodities, virtually placing their economic structures under her control. Following the landing of the American forces in North Africa, financial inroads were made into the region by means of banks affiliated with the Morgan interests. Under the pretext of extending economic assistance to Algiers and French Morocco, she has been attempting to secure concessions to exploit important mineral resources in these regions. She recently donated a convoy destroyer to the puppet de Gaulle regime in North Africa to abet its opposition to the Axis nations, and for the sordid purpose of gaining some economic and political rights there.

A similar policy of aggrandizement has been shown in Southern Italy, where American capital is casting a covetous eye on an opportunity to gain control over financial circles.

But the most important part of the present American program of economic domination lies in her policy of establishing a network of aerial communications throughout the world. She has been utilizing all conceivable opportunities for securing the important air bases of the world, offering baits of post-war advantages and using threats of armed intervention. A recent example of her determination is seen in her rivalry with Canada for control of islands in the North Pole region which may be utilized as air bases in the future. Another example is the keen and far-reaching rivalry between America and Britain because of the former's selfish desire to keep for herself the islands of Pantellaria, Lampedusa and Linosa in the Mediterranean Sea as air line bases, which were seized by the anti-Axis nations in their landing operations in Sicily and Southern Italy and which they have refused to return to the Badoglio regime.

Pressure on Spain

The recent economic pressure brought to bear on Spain by the United States, in addition to the desire of securing a foothold for making a landing operation on Western Europe, is also intended to put her under American economic control as an object of American exploitation. The restoration of normal diplomatic relations with Finland was also proposed from a similar motive, as well as the American support of Chungking, where America really wishes to secure a firm economic foothold on Chinese soil. This is revealed by America's recent move to court the goodwill of the Chinese merchants in the regions under the control of the anti-Axis camp.

The American designs are further endorsed most clearly by public expressions in the United States recently. The Wall Street Journal, for instance, in its recent issue has referred to the existence of an increasingly influential group within the Roosevelt Administration, which demands that the Lend-Lease deliveries by the United States should be paid in the form of bases and raw materials. It also demands that islands in the Pacific be conquered and then fortified for use as permanent bases and that this policy be applied to the bases leased from Britain for a period of 99 years. It is further asserted that the United States demands a voice in the distribution of the world's raw materials and also participation in the international control of colonies which are regarded by it as "powder barrels."

Monopolize Markets Abroad

Oswald Ryan, Vice-Chairman of United States Civilian Aviation, has stated that American domestic markets are not sufficient in order to solve the nation's economic and social problems, and that she should endeavor to acquire and monopolize overseas markets as far as as possible. One Senator also stated that the American merchant marine should monopolize at least one half of the world's trade and that she should control at least one half of the world's petroleum resources, adding that such economic control by America should be the chief stabilizing force of a permanent world peace.

Such lust for economic domination on the part of America will surely come to a frontal collision with the interests of Britain whose predatory economic exploitation extends over the four quarters of the world, as shown by friction created over the problem of petroleum resources in Iran, Iraq and Arabia. Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, recently wrote in the American magazine, Look, that the greatest problem pending between the United States and Britain is the occupation by American forces of British army bases and international airports.

It is certain that friction between the two Anglo-Saxon nations will grow in intensity and scale with the progress of war. It certainly makes a striking contrast with the harmonious situation in Greater East Asia where mutual respect of one another's sovereignty and independence is assured and common prosperity is the most precious object of all.